

16½ x 9; there is some variability in length of spire. The color at present is a dirty white with a slight tinge of yellowish, and has probably faded. *S. viridula* is a perfectly distinct species from *chiriquiana* and is distinguished by its dumpiness and greater breadth in proportion to length.

The color of *chiriquiana* is a curious light greenish waxy yellow; below the suture there is a striate zone, quite distinct if carefully examined but obscured by the thickness of the periostracum. The type measures exactly 22 x 11 mm. The British Museum has a set of four unnamed, marked "Chiriqui, 3-4000 feet", which seems to be a faded or more colorless form of *S. chiriquiana*.

I write this note on the type specimens at Pilsbry's request.

A NEW VARIETY OF AURIS AURISSCIURI (GUPPY)

BY GEO. H. CLAPP

AURIS AURISSCIURI LUTEA, n. var.

Differs from the typical form in the shell being pure white *without any trace of color markings* and, in fresh specimens, covered with a very thin, very pale yellow cuticle; columellar fold *white* or with a delicate tint of lilac; parietal callus *white*; microscopic granulation subobsolete and impressed spiral lines much more distinct than in the typical form.

Length 35.7, diam. 16.5 mm.; aperture, length 21 mm.

A very small specimen measures:

Length 30½, diam. 14½ mm.; aperture, length 18, width 10 mm.

Belmont, near Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.

Have seen five perfectly fresh and several dead specimens, which had lost the cuticle, so the variety appears to be well established.

A few eggs received from Belmont measure, approximately, 2 x 4 mm., and the young shells, just out of the eggs, have nearly 2 whorls.

Cotypes in my collection and Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia (No. 89700).

In examining a large series of the typical form I find there is great variation in size and color, some being almost as light as var. *lutea* but always showing faint streaks of color, visible through the shell, and the columellar fold and parietal callus are brown.

The extremes in over 100 examined are as follows:

Largest: Length $42\frac{1}{2}$, diam. $18\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; aperture, length $24\frac{1}{2}$, width 13 mm.

Smallest: Length 31, diam. 14 mm.; aperture, length $18\frac{1}{2}$, width $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Slender: Length $38\frac{1}{2}$, diam. $15\frac{1}{2}$; aperture, length 20, width $12\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Globose: Length $36\frac{1}{2}$, diam. $18\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; aperture, length $22\frac{1}{2}$, width 13 mm.

ANNIE E. LAW

Miss Law was born in Carlisle, England, and was the eldest of three children of John Law, Esq., who came with his family to Tennessee about the year 1850. They made their home in Maryville, Blount Co., Tenn. In the late '60s Miss Law became interested in shells and collected extensively in Tennessee and North Carolina, sending her material to Dr. James Lewis of Mohawk, N. Y. If his correspondence happens to be preserved it doubtless contains much of interest relating to Miss Law's activities at this time. Lewis published a catalogue of the Holston River shells she collected (*Amer. Journ. Conch.*, VI, 1870), and two articles on her land shells. She discovered *Vitrinizonites latissimus* on Tusquita Bald Mountain, 6600 ft. (not Tennessee Bald, as Binney states); also *Helix chilhoweensis*, *H. lawi* (a very rare shell), *Zonites* [*Gastrodonta*] *acerra*, *Z. cerinoidea* var. *cuspidata*. Lea named *Unio lawi* in her honor, and W. G. Binney named *Zonites* (*Gastrodonta*) *lawi*. After Rugel she was thus one of the earliest explorers of this mountain